



Amendments to the claims

This listing of claims replaces all prior listings:

1. (Currently amended) A method for real-time measurement of the performance of communications on a large area network between a selected server and a plurality of users, based upon actual user experience, including:

(a) accessing a server log having records indicative of routings of actual user access to the selected server;

(b) aggregating records from the server log into a plurality of aggregate slots, each slot having at least one time bin which represents an interval of time, based on an aggregation method;

(c) performing at least one statistical analysis separately on each time bin of each aggregate slot; ~~and~~

(d) outputting the results of such statistical analysis as an indication of actual access to server usage by users;

(e) determining exit routes from each selected server based on the records from the server log;

(f) determining a best performing exit route based on the statistical analysis of records from the server log;

(g) biasing incoming and outgoing communications with respect to each server to use the determined best performing exit route;

(h) defining a database comprising large area network address blocks having geographical or source information;

(i) comparing an address field in each record to the address blocks in the database;

(j) associating with each record the geographical or source information from an address block matching the address field of the record, including

(k) defining an array of binary trees for the address blocks in the database, each address block within a binary tree within an array element being masked by a corresponding unique subnet mask value;

(l) masking each address field in each record by a unique subnet value corresponding to a selected array element;

(m) comparing each masked address field to an address field of the address blocks within the binary tree of the selected array element;

(n) outputting selected fields of any matching address block; and

(o) otherwise, continuing the step of comparing with a next selected array element until a match is found or all array elements have been compared.

2. (Original) The method of claim 1, further including filtering out selected records from the server log before the step of aggregating.

3. (Original) The method of claim 1, further including generating an event notification if a selected statistical analysis value is abnormal.

4. (Original) The method of claim 1, further including selecting the aggregation method from a set of aggregation methods.

5. (Original) The method of claim 1, wherein the aggregation method includes aggregation by log-file record column data value for each record from the server log.

6 - 9. (Canceled)

10. (Withdrawn) A method for comparing an address field of a large area network record to a database comprising large area network address blocks having geographical or source information, including:

(r) defining an array of binary trees for the address blocks in the database, each address block within a binary tree within an array element being masked by a corresponding unique subnet mask value;

(s) masking the address field of a large area network record by a unique subnet value corresponding to a selected array element;

(t) comparing each masked address field to an address field of the address blocks within the binary tree of the selected array element;

[ (u) indicating a match; and

(v) otherwise, continuing the step of comparing with a next selected array element until a match is found or all array elements have been compared.

154. (Currently amended) A system for real-time measurement of the performance of communications on a large area network between a selected server and a plurality of users, based upon actual user experience, including:

(w) a server log having records with data indicative of routings of actual user access to the selected server;

(x) means for accessing and aggregating records from the server log into a plurality of aggregate slots, each having at least one time bin which represents an interval of time, based on an aggregation method;

(y) means for performing at least one statistical analysis of each time being of each aggregate slot; and

(z) means for outputting the results of such statistical analysis as an indication of access to actual server usage by users;

(aa) means for determining exit routes from each selected server based on the records from the server log;

(bb) means for determining a best performing exit route based on the statistical analysis of records from the server log;

(cc) means for biasing incoming and outgoing communications with respect to each server to use the determined best performing exit route;

(dd) means for determining geographical or source information for each record; and

(ee) means for selecting the aggregation method to aggregate records based on such geographical or source information, including

(ff) a database for comprising large area network address blocks having geographical or source information;

(gg) a comparison function for comparing an address field in each record to the address blocks in the database; and

(hh) an associating function for associating with each record the geographical or source information from an address block matching the address field of the record, including

(ii) an array of binary trees from the address blocks in the database, each address block within a binary tree within an array element being masked by a corresponding unique subnet mask value;

(jj) means for masking each address field in each record by a unique subnet value corresponding to a selected array element;

(kk) means for outputting selected fields of any matching address block;

and

(ll) means for otherwise continuing the step of comparing with a next selected array element until a match is found or all array elements have been compared.

12. (Previously presented) The system of claim 11, further including means for filtering out selected records from the server log before the step of aggregating.

13. (Original) The system of claim 11, further including means for generating an event notification if a selected statistical analysis value is abnormal.

14. (Original) The system of claim 11, further including means for selecting the aggregation method from a set of aggregation methods.

15. (Original) The system of claim 11, wherein the aggregation method includes aggregation by log-file record column data value for each record from the server log.

16 – 19. (canceled)

20. (Withdrawn) A system for comparing an address field of a large area network record to a database comprising large area network address blocks having geographical or source information, including:

(nn) an array of binary trees for the address blocks in the database, each address block within a binary tree within an array element being masked by a corresponding unique subnet mask value;

(oo) means for masking the address field of a large area network record by a unique subnet value corresponding to a selected array element;

(pp) means for comparing each masked address field to an address field of the address blocks within the binary tree of the selected array element;

(qq) means for indicating a match; and

(rr) means for otherwise continuing the step of comparing with a next selected array element until a match is found or all array elements have been compared.

26/ 21. (Currently amended) A computer program, stored on a computer-readable medium, for real-time measurement of the performance of communications on a large area network between a selected server and a plurality of users, based upon actual user experience, the computer program comprising instructions for causing a computer system to:

(ss) access a server log having records of routing of actual user access to the selected server;

(tt) aggregate records from the server log into a plurality of aggregate slots, each having at least one time bin, based on an aggregation method;

(uu) perform at least one statistical analysis of each time bin, representing a time interval, of each aggregate slot; and

(vv) output the results of each statistical analysis as an indication of actual server usage by users;

(ww) determine exit routes from each selected server based on the records from the server log;

(xx) determine a best performing exit route based on the statistical analysis of records from the server log;

(yy) bias incoming and outgoing communications with respect to each server to use the determined best performing exit route;

(zz) determine geographical or source information for each record; and

(aaa) select the aggregation method to aggregate records based on such geographical source information, including

(bbb) define a database comprising large area network address blocks having geographical or source information;

(ccc) compare and address field in each record to the address blocks in the database; and

(ddd) associate with each record the geographical or source information from an address block matching the address field of the record, including

(eee) define an array of binary trees for the address blocks in the database, each address block within a binary tree within an array element being masked by a corresponding unique subnet mask value;

(fff) make each address field in each record by a unique subnet value corresponding to a selected array element;

(ggg) compare each masked address field to an address field of the address blocks within the binary tree of the selected array element;

(hhh) output selected fields of any matching address block; and

(iii) otherwise, continue the step of comparing with a next selected array element until a match is found or all array elements have been compared.

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22. (Original) The computer program of claim <sup>26</sup>21, further including instructions for causing the computer system to filter out selected records from the server log before the step of aggregating.

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23. (Original) The computer program of claim <sup>26</sup>21, further including instructions for causing the computer system to generate an event notification if a selected statistical analysis value is abnormal.

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24. (Original) The computer program of claim <sup>26</sup>21, further including instructions for causing the computer system to select the aggregation method from a set of aggregation methods.

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25. (Original) The computer program of claim <sup>26</sup>21, wherein the aggregation method includes aggregation by log-file record column data for each record from the server log.

26 – 29. (Canceled)

30. (Withdrawn) A computer program, stored on a computer-readable medium, for comparing an address field of a large area network record to a database comprising large area

network address blocks having geographical or source information, the computer program comprising instructions for causing a computer system to:

(jjj) define an array of binary trees for the address blocks in the database, each address block within a binary tree within a array element being masked by corresponding unique subnet mask value;

(kkk) mask the address field of a large area network record by a unique subnet value corresponding to a selected array element;

(lll) compare each masked address field to an address field of the address blocks within the binary tree of the selected array element;

(mmm) indicate a match; and

(nnn) otherwise, continue the step of comparing with a next selected array element until a match is found or all array elements have been compared.

31. (Previously presented) A method as in claim 1, wherein said statistical analysis determines time for specified user access relative to a specified interval, and sorts said user access according to a number of times that the application exceeds said interval.

32. (Previously presented) A method as in claim 1, wherein said server log includes a time stamp indicating when a record was formed, a client IP address, a time taken to complete transmission, and a size of the transmission.

33. (Previously presented) A method as in claim 32, wherein said server log is formed by adding new data entry to the server log, and said server log is closed to further data entry prior to said performing.

34. (Previously presented) A method as in claim 32, wherein said aggregating comprises determining a geographic location from the IP address, and aggregating IP addresses having a specified relationship with a specified geographical location.

35. (Previously presented) A method as in claim 32, further comprising aggregating said time bins into chronological order and determining trends among said time bins.

36. (Previously presented) A method as in claim 32, further comprising using said information to computer byte density, transfer fate, and error fraction.

37. (Previously presented) A method as in claim 32, wherein said statistical analysis is an assessment of performance related measurement against a geographical location of a client.
38. (Previously presented) A method as in claim 32, wherein said statistical analysis is an assessment of a route traversed during use of the network application by an end user.
39. (Previously presented) A method as in claim 1, further comprising determining a new path based on said results of said statistical analysis.
40. (Previously presented) A system as in claim 11, wherein said server log includes a time stamp indicating when a record was formed, a client IP address, a time taken to complete transmission, and a size of the transmission.
41. (Previously presented) A system as in claim 40, wherein said server log is formed by added new data as entries to the server log, and said server log is closed to further data entry prior to said performing.
42. (Previously presented) A system as in claim 40, wherein said accessing means converts the IP address into a geographical location, and aggregates IP addresses having a specified relationship with a specified geographical location.
43. (Previously presented) A system as in claim 40, wherein said statistical analysis is an assessment of performance related measurement against a geographical location of a client.
44. (Previously presented) A system as in claim 40, wherein said statistical analysis is an assessment of a route traversed during use of the network application by an end user.
45. (Previously presented) A system as in claim 41, further comprising a communication routing part, determining a new path based on said results of said statistical analysis.
46. (Previously presented) The computer program as in claim 21, wherein said instructions to access the server log comprises instructions to access a server log that includes time information about records, client IP address, time taken to compete a transmission, and a size of the transmission.
47. (Previously presented) The computer program as in claim 46, wherein said instructions to aggregate include instructions to convert the IP address into information indicative of a geographical location, and to aggregate the information according to the geographical location.



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~~48~~. (Previously presented) The computer program as in claim <sup>32</sup>~~47~~, wherein said instructions to perform a statistical analysis perform a statistical analysis of performance versus geographical location of the client.

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~~49~~. (Previously presented) The computer program as in claim <sup>32</sup>~~47~~, wherein said instructions to perform a statistical analysis perform the a statistical analysis assessing a route traversed during a network application.

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~~50~~. (Previously presented) The computer program as in claim <sup>26</sup>~~47~~ further comprising additional instructions to determine a new path based on results of said statistical analysis.

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